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the buildings, 40 percent for technical equipment, and 30 percent for cultural and welfare installations. Fifteen types of alloy steel are now being produced in the plant for the first time. These include stainless steel for ship construction, nonmagnetic steel for electric-motor construction, and acid-resistant steel for the chemical industry.

[Photographs show a general view of the plant () and a roll housing produced in the plant (150739).]

50X1-HUM

2. Silbitz Steel Works and Machine-Building Plant, Krossen

Products: Ingot steel, cast steel for machine building, cast iron, cast nonferrous metal.

The Soviets invested 11 million DM in the Silbitz steelworks. Four times as much ingot steel is produced now as in 1947.

[Photograph shows a general exterior view of the plant ()]

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3. Hettstedt Rolling Mill for Nonferrous Metals, Copper and Brass Works, Hettstedt/Suedharz

Products: Rolled products of copper, zinc, aluminum; alloys of non-ferrous metals; sheets of heat-resistant steel; wire.

From 1946 to 1953, 29.4 million DM were spent for repairs and new installations in the Hettstedt Rolling Mill. Production in 1953 was 791 percent of 1946 production by quantity, 416 percent by value, and 505 percent by work productivity. Productivity per worker in 1953 was 29 kilograms per hour in comparison with 6 kilograms per hour in 1947. As of July 1953, the average monthly earnings per worker were 448 DM in comparison with 175 DM in 1946.

[Photographs show a partial view of the rolling mill () and a view of the plant section where important light metals are processed (150742).]

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4. Thale Iron and Steel Works, Thale

Products: Open-hearth and electric-furnace steel; hot-rolled and cold-rolled thin metal sheets; dynamo, transformer, and pickled sheets; enameled products.

Photograph shows an aerial view of the Thale plant ()

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5. "Ernst Thaelmann" Heavy Machine-Building Plant (formerly Krupp-Gruson), Magdeburg-Buckau

Products: Rolling-mill installations, filling and charging machinery, equipment for cement plants and (canal) locks, crane installations of all types and dimensions, sluices, guard gates, lifting equipment for ships, equipment for the rubber and cable industries.

The "Ernst Thaelmann" plant was 80 percent destroyed by bombs. By the end of 1947, 75 percent of all production benches were ready for operation again. By 1952, production had increased to 242.15 percent of 1947 production. The steel plant now produces ten times the amount of liquid steel it produces in 1946 and three times the amount it produced

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[per year] before World War II. In 1954, a 12-percent production increase over 1953 is ensured. By the beginning of December 1953, the "Ernst Thaelmann" plant had concluded contract and orders to cover 80 percent of the plant's 1954 production plans. It now employs 12,000 workers.

[Photographs show a partial view of the exterior of the culture hall
a view of a mobile ingot tipper]

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6. "Georgi Dimitroff" Machine-Building Plant (formerly Otto Gruson), Magdeburg

Products: Rolling-mill and blast-furnace equipment, ships' anchors, anchor chains.

[Photographs show the exterior of the plant]

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7. "Karl Liebknecht" Heavy Machine-Building Plant (formerly Buckau-Wolf), Magdeburg

Products: Boilers, water-tube and marine boilers, diesel motors for boats and ships, power units, cranes and steam shovels, equipment for briquette factories.

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8. Schoenebeck Equipment Construction Plant, Schoenebeck/Elbe

Products: Diesel compressors, diesel motors, portable diesel power units, water brakes.

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9. "7 October" Machine-Building Plant (formerly Mackensen), Magdeburg

Products: Portable and stationary conveyers, self-powered excavator elevators, portable derricks.

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10. "Karl Marx" Equipment and Instrument Plant, (formerly Schaeffer and Budenberg), Magdeburg

Products: Equipment and fittings for metallurgical installations, power plants, and other installations.

Production output in 1952 was 676 percent of 1946 output.

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11. Berlin Brake Works, Berlin-Rummelsburg

Products: Brake systems for railroad rolling stock, portable diesel compressors.

The plant was dismantled in 1945. A year later it resumed production of air brakes and employed 1,200 workers. In 1954, the plant will have a 30-percent production increase over 1953.

12. Polysius Machine-Building Plant, Dessau

Products: Complete equipment for cement works, rolling-mill and beneficiation equipment.

In 6 years, the Polysius plant has produced 100 complete installations for cement plants. The number of employees has increased to 4.5 times the 1946 number. In the past years, 18 million DM has been invested in the plant.

13. Bleichert Conveying-Equipment Plant, Leipzig

Products: Cable cars, gantry cranes, floating cranes, excavators.

14. "Henry Pels" Heavy Machine-Building Plant, Erfurt

Products: Mechanical presses, double-acting drop presses, horizontal presses, straightening and bending presses, mechanical cutters.

The "Henry Pels" plant produces mechanical presses of up to 1,250 tons, cutters, and rolling-mill equipment. Output is six times as great as in 1945, while capacity has more than doubled since 1945. From 1946 to 1953, more than 100 new machines were designed and built. These included crank presses with a pressure capacity of 1,000 tons and a frame width of 3,150 millimeters. Another new machine is the automobile-body drop press with a pressure capacity of 1,600 tons and a frame width of 4,500 millimeters.

15. "S. M. Kirow" Works (formerly Unruh and Liebig), Leipzig

Products: Bridge cranes, railroad cranes, car tippers, freight and passenger elevators.

In terms of value, production in 1952 was 1,820 percent of 1947 production.

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16. Schumann and Company, Instrument and Tool Plant, Leipzig

Products: Steel and iron instruments, high-pressure instruments, shaft mills, fittings for rolling mills.

17. Mako Works, Chemical-Machinery Plant, Rudisleben/Thuringen

Products: Equipment for the chemical and milk industries, evaporation and vaporization installations, vacuum pumps.

18. ZEMAG Foundry and Machinery Plant, Zeitz

Products: Equipment for rolling-mill, steel-making, blast-furnace, and washing installations; loaders; ball mills; installations for briquette factories; disk filters; crushers; cranes.

Before the ZEMAG plant was taken over as a SAC, it produced only equipment for brown-coal works. A new cleaning shop has now been built. The machine shop, the molding shop, and the sand-washing facilities have been enlarged. A second machine shop, a transformer station, and new storage rooms have been built.

Total investments amount to some 6.5 million DM, with 3.1 million DM invested for machinery and 1.2 million DM spent for general repairs. During the 7 years under Soviet management, the plant increased its production to four times the 1938 production. The value of this plant has more than doubled.

19. DKT Leipzig Ball-Bearing Plant, Boehlitz-Ehrenberg near Leipzig

Products: Ball bearings, roller bearings, needle bearings.

The production of the Leipzig ball-bearing plant is more than nine times as great as it was in 1946. The plant has a new experimental laboratory, a chemical and materials-testing laboratory, and a research department for new work methods. The number of employees has increased from 750 to 2,400. The average income of employees has increased 112 percent over that of 1946.

20. "J. V. Stalin" Electrical-Equipment Plant, Berlin-Treptow

Products: Electrical installations for cement works, rolling-mill installations, cranes, switch installations, surveying instruments, radio receivers.

The "J. V. Stalin" plant was 80 percent destroyed in the war. In 1946, it was put under SAC Kabel (Soviet Corporation for Cable), and reconstruction work was begun. In 1947, 21.4 percent of the 1936 production

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area was in operation again. In 1950, the production area in operation was 154 percent of the 1936 area; now, in 1953, it is almost 200 percent of the 1936 area. The number of employees in 1947 was half the number in 1936. Since then, it has increased to 1.5 times the 1936 number. Production in 1953 amounted to about eight times the production of 1936.

From 1946 to 1953, the Soviet management of the plant invested 3.2 million DM for welfare and cultural purposes. The plant has a kindergarten, a milk bar, a shoe shop, an employees' store, a culture room with a seating capacity of 800, various recreation rooms, a library of 15,000 volumes, a clinic, and sports facilities.

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21. Sachsen Works, Niedersedlitz

Products: Electric motors for smelting plants, chemical and mining equipment, electrical machinery for individual orders, turbogenerators, high-tension equipment, broadcast receivers.

22. Siemens-Plania, Berlin-Lichtenberg

Products: Electric furnaces, carbon and graphite electrodes, carbon bars, silicon-carbide products.

The Siemens-Plania plant in Berlin will have a 16-percent production increase in 1954 over 1953.

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23. "Walter Ulbricht" Leuna Works, Leuna, Kreis Merseburg

Products: Fertilizer, fuel, pharmaceutical products, detergents, construction and insulating materials.

The total number of employees at the Leuna Works is 28,000. From its founding in 1916 until 1945, the Leuna Works was in the hands of the chief shareholders of the I. G. Farben concern. During World War II, the plant produced ammonia for explosives. By the end of the war, the plant was so badly bombed that production was halted.

On 1 August 1946, the Leuna plant was taken over by the Soviets. Instead of being dismantled as originally planned, the plant was built up and equipped with funds issued by the Soviet management amounting to not less than 150 million DM (with an additional 50 million DM for major repairs).

Since 1946, total production has more than quadrupled. The prewar level has been far surpassed. The number of production workers has doubled since 1946; by the third quarter of 1953, work productivity had risen to 297 percent of 1947 productivity. The manager of the plant is Dr Schirmer.

During the past 3 years, 4.5 million DM was spent for the construction of a training center for 1,600 apprentices. The plant technical school, in which older workers particularly can perfect their training, had a budget of 92,000 DM in 1953, as against 40,000 DM in 1950.

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The "Walter Ulbricht" plant is the only plant in the GDR which produces synthetic ammonia from which nitrogen fertilizer can be made. Ninety percent of all the nitrogen fertilizer used in the GDR comes from ammonia produced in the Leuna plant.

The Leuna plant is the main GDR supplier of gasoline, which is produced directly from coal. It is the only supplier of lactam, from which Perlon fiber is produced by other enterprises. Almost all detergents which are not produced from fatty acids are made from products of the Leuna plant.

In 1953, some 18-20 percent of the Leuna products were exported to 24 different countries. Besides going to the USSR and the People's Democracies, Leuna products went particularly to Holland, Belgium, England, Finland, Denmark, and Sweden.

24. Piesteritz Nitrogen Works, Lutherstadt Wittenberg-Piesteritz

Products: Carbides, potash, plastics for industry.

25. Buna Chemical Works, Schkopau

Products: Synthetic rubber, caustic soda, hydrochloric acid, glysantine [an antifreeze], brake fluid, lubrication oil, transmission lubricant.

26. Rubber and Textiles Plant (formerly Vollrath and Son), Bad Blankenburg

Products: Rubber hose.

27. Agfa-Warren Film Factory, Wolfen, Kreis Bitterfeld

Products: Films, Magnetom recording tapes, Perlon artificial silk, artificial sausage casings.

28. Eilenburg Celluloid Plant, Eilenburg

Products: Celluloid, hydrogen peroxide, collodion wool, acetyl cellulose.

Under Soviet administration, 11 million DM was invested in the plant. Output has increased about 80 percent since 1947.

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29. Espenhain Combine (formerly under the administration of SAG "Brikett") Espenhain

Products: Domestic fuel briquettes, electrical power, paraffin, varnish oil, tar.

The total production of the plant has increased to 350 percent of 1946 production. Production of coal, tar, and electric power has increased to three times the 1946 production, while production of briquettes has increased to 2.5 times the 1946 output. The average worker's pay rose from 2,640 DM in 1946 to 4,790 DM in 1953.

30. Zeitz Hydrogenation Plant, Zeitz

Products: Diesel oil gasoline, paraffin, lubricating oil.

The Zeitz plant, which has been put in operation again after being damaged by the war, produces mainly synthetic fuels, such as diesel oil, gasoline, lubricating oil, and paraffin. The plant is the largest diesel-oil produced in the GDR. For the manufacture of these products, the Zeitz plant gets the necessary raw materials, such as tar, light oil, and coke breeze, from the neighboring carbonizing works, mainly from the Espenhain combine.

Taking 1946 as the base year (1946 equals 100), the total production index is as follows:

1947	--	116
1948	--	143
1949	--	176
1950	--	197
1951	--	216
1952	--	238
1953	--	245

The 1953 production was about 68 percent higher than the highest production before 1945.

Average income of Zeitz workers has increased about 80 percent since 1946. From 1946 to 1953, 3.4 million DM was invested for welfare and cultural installations.

31. Schwarzheide Synthesis Plant, Schwarzheide/Lausitz

Products: Gasoline, diesel oil, solvents, tar liquid gas.

The Schwarzheide plant, which was damaged in the war, became a SAG enterprise in August 1946 and was reconstructed. In 1953, net production was three times that of 1946. Work productivity increased about 160 percent from 1948 to 1953. Since 1946, the Soviet administration has invested 7.7 million DM for welfare and cultural purposes.

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Average monthly pay of workers in 1946 was 206 DM. In September 1953, it was 410 DM, an increase of almost 100 percent. In the same period, incomes of technical engineering personnel increased about 86 percent.

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32. "Deutrans" (formerly "Derutra") Transport-Shipping Corporation [main office in Berlin]

Services: International movement of goods.

"Deutrans" has 10 million DM worth of fixed assets, plus 6 million DM worth of other equipment and 8 million DM in operating capital.

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33. German Fuel Distributors (formerly "Derunapht" Petroleum Corporation) [main office in Berlin]

Between 1947 and 1953, a total of about 25 million DM was invested in this enterprise (including 17 million DM for construction and expansion). Expenditures for capital repairs amounted to 2.2 million DM. About 5 million DM was spent for current repairs.

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While the SAG enterprises were in Soviet possession, a large percentage of their products was used for the benefit of the GDR -- for example, about two thirds of gasoline production, 96 percent of sulfur production, and almost 100 percent of commercial fertilizer production.

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